

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 2

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, August 30, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

C. P. R. TELEGRAPH INAUGURATE DAY LETTER SERVICE

Day Lettergram of 50 Words
Carried at a Greatly
Reduced Rate

Mr. J. McMillan who has initiated many notable improvements since he became General Manager of the C.P.R. telegraphs eighteen months ago, has decided to inaugurate on August 28, an important service entirely new to Canada over the hundred and ten thousand miles of wire under his immediate control, name the Day Letter, which may now be sent between points in Canada on the Canadian Pacific system at a rate very much reduced as compared with the usual commercial rush telegram. Mr. McMillan is convinced that many of those who send telegrams would be quite satisfied if these arrived on the same day, whereas as a proportion of the cost of the rush telegram is due to the cost of speedy delivery. The Day Letter of fifty words will be rated at one and a half times the cost of a regular rush message of ten words and can still bring an answer the same day, which is as quick as many people desire. There are sixteen hundred C.P.R. telegraph offices throughout Canada, at each of which the new service will be in force, so that this will be a Dominion wide service stretching from Louisburg, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, B. C. Messages will be taken in either French or English, code words not being permissible.

We have plenty of money to buy mortgages and Agreements of Sale. — Mitchell Co.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross ladies are keeping faithfully at their work of making supplies. In these summer days when the interest is apt to wane, these busy workers deserve special credit for their untiring efforts.

The following goods were sent to Calgary headquarters last week by the local society:

11 work shirts, 6 surgical shirts 1 helpless, 10 pyjamas, 8 pairs nurse sleeves, 4 bed sox, 7 wool sox, 1 wristlet, 114 T bandages, 138 triangular bandages. A total of 300 pieces.

LADIES AID MEETING

The Ladies Aid of Vulcan Church holds its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Jennie John, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. All interested are urged to attend as business of importance comes up at this meeting.

Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Heustis, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, was in town in the interest of the Sabbath observance. He reports that the Attorney's Dept. are more determined than ever to prosecute cases of Sunday labor with respect to harvesting and threshing.

Demure, sky and dear young Lomond admits that it was rather "flustered" — many blushes — at the extreme honors done to it by the visit of Grant Hall, Vice-President of the C. P. R. Of course the magnet was coy as to promises, and left bashful Lomond plucking a daisy. Will he or will he not build a round-house or for that matter any old thing at Lomond. Here's hoping your dreams come true.

Have you bought an acre lot in Vulcan yet at \$200, 1-3 cash balance 6 and 12 months.

THE REAPERS

Red are the hands of the Reapers,
And the harvest is so white!
Red are the feet that are treading
The threshing floors by night
And, on the young brows, dripping
As with the dews of morn,
Deep rose-red are the woundings,
Like scars of a crown of thorn.

Tired, so many, with reaping —
Tired with treading the grain,
Still they lie, in their sleeping,
Low in the Valley of Pain,
Never again to be quaffing
The joy of life, like wine;
Never again to be laughing
In Youth's glad hour divine.

Birds shall sing in the branches,
Children dance by the shore;
But they who shared the red reaping
Shall come back never more.
Let whoso can forget them,
Walking life's noisy ways;
We who have looked on the Reapers
Go quietly, all our days.

(By Lauchlan MacLean Watt, in the London "Times")

: LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST :

Mrs. John Corrigan, who was operated on at Calgary last week, is improving nicely.

Mrs. P. C. Robinson and children arrived in Vulcan last week, and will take up permanent residence in town. Mr. Robinson is the druggist at the Jones' Drug store.

A number of the young folks in Vulcan attended the show and dance given in the new Opera House last Friday night. Supper was served by Mrs. Rutten.

Miss Jean McPherson, of Wainwright, is visiting with Mrs. Tom Lebow this week.

Mr. J. F. Chase and family left last Thursday for Gresham, Oregon. Mr. Chase has sold his farm interests and expects to make his home some place in California.

A couple of visiting ladies of beautiful construction and color, were ordered to look up a new roosting place. — Poor chicks!

Mr. and Mrs. Kehr arrived in Vulcan last Thursday from their visit to Indiana. They motored all the way in their big Reo car.

The McLaughlin Automobile is the only Car. They give the service and satisfy everyone. Get one this fall, from Mitchell Co.

Rev. and Mrs. Schrag have taken up their residence in Vulcan.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien who have been visiting in Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and the Rockies, have returned to Vulcan this week.

There will be special features at the picture house next Friday.

Carmangay boasts of a new brick garage, 90 x 140 for the Chevrolet — just a little ahead of Vulcan, for if rumour is correct the Chevrolet will build one here capable of holding fifteen cars.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Watch Reeve's Fruit Specials. Some good bargains that could not be advertised are in sight.

Fine building sites those acre lots are — they are just the thing for farmers to buy. Plenty of room to turn around.

A social dance was held at the home of Mr. Lucas last Friday evening. A large number were present, and a very enjoyable time was had.

Mrs. J. T. Butler arrived in Vulcan last week to join her husband, who has opened a harness shop here.

Have you seen the McLaughlin D 45 6 cylinder Car. "Its a Bear"

Mrs. Dr. Knowles left last Monday for Montana where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Butchart motored to Diamond City last Monday.

The price of bread has not risen in Vulcan. Is it because the bakers are leary as to where the dough would come from to buy it?

W. D. Allen is visiting in High River. We understand he will try to catch ducks with salt to save the price of a shooting license.

Jas. J. McNaughton, M. P. P. was a visitor in town Thursday.

"Bud" Fisher, the creator of Mutt and Jeff, is well and whole once more. While Fisher was on his vacation about a week ago he came into contact with an automobile accident. It was raining while Fisher was on his way from Saratoga Springs to Glens Falls, N. Y., and the road was high crowned when suddenly his car took a little skid and the next thing he knew he was pinned underneath his 5,000 pound car. The accident cost him one rib, a pierced nose, a punctured jaw and several teeth. He has however, been patched up and is back again on the job putting Mutt and Jeff through their paces, and he says that if ever he motors again in the rain without chains on, he hopes some kindly disposed person will grab him quick and tote him off to a padded cell in the nearest booby hatch.

SNAKE CREEK

Miss May McIntyre of Calgary, is visiting her sister Mrs. Ed. Arney and friends in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Billie Hill and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Stein visited at the Tipperary ranch on Sunday.

Misses B. Eversman, M. Green I. Dento and Messrs. F. Eversman, J. Edwards, M. Eversman of Brant, motored out to the Half Diamond LH ranch, as also did Corporal, Mr. and Mrs. Harper of Vulcan.

A number of young ladies in blue uniforms were seen going toward the Snake Creek swimming pool one day last week, and it is rumored that they got wet.

Pte. Chas. Sopwith and Corp. Jas. O'Hara of the 211th Medical Staff, Calgary, are harvesting at the Crescent Hill farm.

Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts spent a few days in Calgary last week.

A young fellow in this neighborhood who owns a car had the misfortune of running over a Ford a few days ago.

Everybody is busy harvesting these days.

BORN

SHORT — To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Short, on Tuesday last, a boy.

NAFZIGER — To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nafziger, on Tuesday last a boy.

Get a duck shooting license.

CHAMPION WON CHAMPIONSHIP OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Defeated Warner Three to Two in Sudden Death Game

The ball players of Champion lived up to the name of their town last Thursday by winning the championship of Southern Alberta from Warner by a score of 3 runs to 2, in a well-played and exciting game.

Neither side scored until the fourth inning, when Champion put two runs across the plate, following them up by another tally in the fifth. Warner broke the ice in the seventh, scoring twice. Champions one run lead was enough to win.

The batteries were Lewis brothers, of Taber, for Warner, and Filer and Cundall led in batting for the winning team, and Porter showed up well at short-stop. Warner played a fine all around game, but could not bat in the pinches.

The teams had met once before in Champion, when Warner won 6 to 5. The intention had been to have a home-and-home series, but the approach of harvest, which took most of the players off to the farms, necessitates the settlement of the championship by a sudden death match on a neutral field.

Dr. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist, will be in Vulcan, Sept. 18th; Champion, 19th; and Carmangay, 20th.

FOR SALE IMPROVED FARMS and RAW LANDS

We have some choice properties on hand. It will pay you to buy your Farm Lands through us.

MONEY TO LOAN. Usual Terms. 8 Per Cent. Interest

Arthur Mitchel & Co. The Leading Real Estate Man

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VULCAN

ALBERTA

PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS CAUSING GERMAN MUCH CONCERN

FINDING THAT TRADE IS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

Germany Will Have to Learn Through Bitter Experience That Between Nations, as Well as Individuals, Trade is Destroyed by Inhuman Motives and Lawlessness

Germany is now finding out that a nation's strength is not in the length of its unsheathed sword, but in the range and stability of its people's trade. And even before the first fruits of Germany's harvests of war-hate are reaped, the German people, to their sorrow and irreparable loss, are being plainly taught that the basis of trade with the people of other countries is not arrogant and insolent Will-to-Power, but the honest and much-despised Will-to-Serve.

Prince von Buelow, in his new volume on "German Policies," issued the other day in Berlin, is spokesman for this new lesson in Germany's sad school of experience. This former German chancellor, in an accent almost of pathos, urges the seriousness of the economic situation which faces the German empire as a result of enmities and antipathies engendered by the war. That situation will grow yet more and more serious. It is Germany's real peril after the war. To guard against it von Buelow declares that it is of the utmost importance.

"To retain, to restore, and to strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

This informed student of Germany's trade situation is not misled, as others of his countrymen have been misled, by what dazzles lesser minds. Their hopes are based on a Zollverein of Middle-Europe, a great and continuous area of trade from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and comprising, all told, "Germany, Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Syria." Every German economist knows that with only those markets German industries would not work half-time, Germany's sea-borne trade would languish, and the German fleet, which must be carried on the shoulders of her merchant shipping, would become water-logged. All of Germany's allies are, at best, countries of low wage-rate, and a Zollverein so composed would be, so far as economic trade is concerned, little more than an agreement to "take in one another's washing."

And over against such a Middle-Europe enclave there will stand the great trading countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that have sealed with the blood of their free citizens their covenant of war, a covenant which will hold against the unrepentant and uncivilized Teuton traitor in the coming days of peace. Britain, the British Dominions, and all the British Empire, with Russia, and France and Italy and Japan and, sympathetically, China—these are the countries that have learned to their cost the depth of Germany's treachery, and they will not let the serpent strike them twice. Caught once unprepared for war, they will not be caught unprepared for peace.

And what hope can there be for Germany in any compensating trade with the very few neutral countries, especially with a democracy like the United States, whose every principle of liberty Germany has mocked at, and whose prosperity during these war times has been dependent on Britain and the Allies, and in spite of Germany and her proposed Zollverein? With the United States leading for "a League to Enforce Peace," and for substituting commercial boycott for war against any nation that violates the world's peace, von Buelow's schemes "to retain, to restore, or to strengthen connections" will not greatly avail; especially will those "schemes" miscarry when all the advantages of American trade are with those trading nations that have held the world's economic liberty against the military despots who would sacrifice everything for Germany's world domination.

Germany must learn, and learn through bitter but wholesome experience, that trade's ideal world is a neighborhood and not a jungle, and that between nations, as between individuals, profitable trade is based on the good will of a friend and is destroyed by the lawlessness of a cut-throat.—Toronto Globe.

A despatch from Gen. Smuts, commanding the British and African forces invading German East Africa, concerning operations in that war theatre, mentions among others the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. R. K. Scott, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the ordnance department of the Imperial service; Capt. H. T. Skinner, formerly of Kingston, now in the Indian army (Capt. Skinner was wounded in April); Capt. L. C. Sweeney, formerly of the Canadian Militia, now in the Indian army, and who was recently awarded the Military Cross; and Lieut.-Col. C. U. Price, formerly a field officer in the Canadian Militia.

A fund of \$100,000 has been raised in Houston, Texas, to be loaned to dairymen at a low rate of interest, and paid back from receipts for milk and butter. Every bank in Houston and many prominent business men subscribed to the fund. It has been decided to purchase 200 high-grade dairy cows to be distributed among farmers in coastal counties at cost price.

She—How did they ever come to marry?

He—Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds.

Want More Aviators

Candidates May Obtain Training Here Or in the United States

One hundred more Canadian aviators are wanted by the Admiralty for the Royal Flying Corps. The Canadian Naval Service has been asked to recruit them and send them over after taking the training course for probatory Flight Sub-Lieutenants. Candidates must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five years, of high physical and educational standard, and first-class eyesight.

Canada has already sent some two hundred aviators overseas. Another fifty are in training at the Curtis School near Toronto, this being about the capacity of the school at present. The new candidates may take training either at approved United States schools or at the Canadian school. There is no difficulty in getting men to take the flying course, and many applications are already on file at the department here. The admiralty is keeping the Canadian flying men together as far as possible, and several Canadian flying squadrons of about twelve machines each are now operating at the front.

After the war Canada will have a body of seven hundred trained aviators, and aviation may become commercially profitable and useful. Government officials here say that it is quite feasible to use aviators in survey and exploration work, especially in the more remote districts now unserved by railway or other transportation means. It is possible that an aviation branch of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police may be established for patrol work and for covering the long stretches between the northern outposts which are now covered by dog trains, taking weeks for each trip.

Cigarettes Are Used More Than Ever

The Consumption in Canada Jumps By Over 40,000,000

War conditions in Canada have apparently contributed to an increase in the consumption of cigarettes. During the last fiscal year, according to the statistics of the inland revenue department the consumption of cigarettes exceeded the billion mark, the exact figures being 1,168,979,046. Of this vast number of cigarettes consumed there was entered under the head of "army and navy stores," 86,936,545 cigarettes. Under the same head, 49,900 "heavy cigarettes," 59,346 pounds of tobacco were consumed.

These figures of course, do not include the cigarettes and tobacco purchased from private stores by soldiers.

For the year the total consumption of cigarettes in Canada was 1,051,161,300 as compared with 1,090,125,936 in the previous year.

The amount of tobacco, 20,136,572 pounds, which is a slight falling off.

Immigration on the Increase

Immigration in Canada is again on the increase, but the greater volume of it comes from the United States. For April and May, the first two months of the fiscal year, the total immigration was 12,791, as against 11,339 in the corresponding period.

Of this aggregate 1,601 came from Great Britain, as against 2,697 a year ago, 10,279 from the United States, compared with 7,877 in April and May of 1915, and 911 from other countries, compared with 756.

While the war largely stopped British and Continental immigration, the influx from the United States to the western provinces has been steady, and promises to increase notably this year, owing to the demand for harvesters. Many of these come with the intention of permanently locating in the country.

Canadian Flying Corps in France

A division of Canadian flying men has been formed in France, according to advices received at the Naval Service Department. It consists of twelve aeroplanes manned by Canadians, who have been sent over to England to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Most of these Canadian airmen are believed to be engaged in patrol work along the coasts of France and Britain, but the aviators mentioned have been carrying out bombing enterprises against towns and positions occupied by the Germans in France and Flanders. According to all accounts they have already done good work.

Shorter Hours for German Women

The Berlin Arms Manufacturing has reduced the work of its 4,000 women employees to eight hours daily. The Vorwärts urges that all similar establishments follow its example as long hours, combined with underfeeding are proving most injurious to the women.

That the war diet is injurious to health is refuted by Dr. Thiele, of Chemnitz, who according to the Clinical Weekly, has examined 1,055 children and found them on the average an inch taller than pre-war children, while their general health was unimpaired.

Thresh by Electric Power

For the first time in Kansas so far as is known, wheat is being threshed by electric power. Nine wheat growers have organized a co-operative company, purchased an outfit, and secure current over a transmission line. They claim the cost is fifty per cent. less than threshing by steam power.

Brave British Troops

Even Balacava Charge Was Out-classed at Loos

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, upon the need of more men being placed along the British front in France and Flanders, gave a vivid description of the fate of "the premier division in Scotland."

"In the battle of Loos, with other divisions, it played a very notable part," he said, "out of the 9,500 with whom it went into that engagement 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some battalions lost three-quarters of their strength, and nearly all succeeded in achieving the task which was set them. They gained some of the most important positions, and these were only lost at a later stage when they were handed over to the troops."

"One battalion of this division—a battalion of Cameron Highlanders—went into action about 850 strong, with 30 officers. The colonel and an adjutant and 110 men alone survived and took and held the objective which they were set out to take."

The remnant of these troops, shattered in the first day's battle, were collected, and 1,200 out of the original 4,000 were asked two days later to make another attack. They went over the parapet and renewed the attack with the utmost spirit. Talk about the charge at Balacava and the charge of the Fusiliers at Albuera! Those events pale before these deeds, which have been done in the present day by these new divisions raised in the British Isles.

Needless to say, no account of their achievements other than a very jejune account has been published, and that was many months afterwards. The friends of these heroes only know of their glory and of the heavy fighting in which they were engaged through private letters.

Four battalions of this primary division of Scotland have been disbanded and merged with other battalions, who are also short, and their places have been taken by a South African brigade.

These battalions, which had covered themselves with glory, which had only just been created with such immense effort and labor, are swept away, and the officers and men scattered and dispersed to the winds, whatever their interest and regimental ties were.

A New Type of Success

The Successful Farmer Studies Agricultural Text Books

A country newspaper has made a hit by devoting several columns weekly to paragraphs about people worth while near its town. In its hall of fame it places a young man working on a farm, and says of him: "The young man has acquired considerable knowledge of the occupation of farming by reading agricultural booklets. By so doing he is fitting himself to take advantage of the great opportunity awaiting energetic young men who engage in agriculture. He secures most of his textbooks free of charge, just as any other person can, by writing to the State College School of Agriculture and to the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture."

Here are two simple points: First, the fact that the young man is educating himself to become a better farmer places him at once among the best known persons of his neighborhood.

The other point is that practically every young man on the farm can get the textbooks for the same results by using a few postage stamps. There are better textbooks than official publications, but the earnest seeker for knowledge can find his mind busy. When he gets the taste he will become interested in obtaining the better books—and the way may open to a full term or a summer course at a college.

This country needs real students as much as it needs hard workers, and the fellow who wants to be a good farmer so much that he spends his time on official publications has the right stuff in him.—The Country Gentleman.

Women Sailors Next

A Cunard chief steward makes the prediction that the Conscription Act will produce a dearth of stewards in a few weeks, and that women will have to be sought to fill their places—in fact, he thinks that soon will be heard the familiar response on deck, but in feminine key, "Aye, aye, sir," to some order to lower the boats, clean the scuppers, unweedge the hatches, turn the donkey engine, and so forth.

William Reen, chief steward of the Cunarder St. Paul, says that they have tried to obtain steward labor in the United States, but the disposition of young men there is against sea life. He adds that there are no men of any nationality to be had in Liverpool, and it may be that women will yet be articulated as "Jack Tars!"

It was largely because they put faith in the iron resolution which they ascribed to this cold, impassive, silent man that our people trusted him so fully. It was his doggedness in doing the work that he was set to do that won them, because it was akin to their own temperament. He had none of the gifts by which politicians woo their favors. He was no orator. He did not seem to court the multitude. He had few friends. It was a strange loneliness that he trod the path of duty, but he trod it, as they believed, with a stern and unwavering purpose.—London Times.

The use of poison gases is a barbarous method of warfare, but the action of the Germans in adopting it forced the allies to do likewise. Its use by the Germans very nearly forced the road to Calais, and probably would have done so if it had not been for the unconquerable valor of the Canadian troops, whom even poison gas could not defeat.—Montreal News.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

Only One Fate for Kaiser

Not Until the Kaiser is Eliminated Will the Allies Negotiate With Germany

The present successes of the allies on the western front combined with the astonishing advances of the Russians on the east and the subsequent progress of the Italian troops in the Trentino, must have its effect upon the German population. The fiction of a conquering Kaiser overwhelming his enemies must gradually become apparent to his deluded people. Whether they will understand the truth lies with them.

The soldiers in the trenches indicate by their easy surrender that they are having their eyes opened. An officer with 150 men told his captors that he thought they would be of more use to Germany after the war than dead in the trenches. This is a sign of returning reason. When the German nation awakens to some degree of sanity it will begin to see that the only thing to be done is to take the allies at their word, and abandon the frightful policy to which the house of Hohenzollern has committed them. If they get rid of the incubus and its sister iniquity in Austria, the German people will find the allies easy to deal with.

It is not the German people but the abominable system of their Kaiser and his clan that has created the enmity of the world for Germany. A republican Germany, or a Germany under any form of democratic government would give the will of the people free play and put an end to autocracy in every shape, would see a speedy end of the war. It would be possible to negotiate with a free people, but never with the Kaiser. For him there is only one fate, and that must be dictated by the allies at Berlin.—Toronto World.

Paternal Interest

The Treat of Going With Father is Too Often a Rare Occurrence

I think I may say I do not know if any one else does, who would not willingly give up his play at the offer of half an hour's companionship with a grown man whom he can trust and who really understands him. And when the grown man is the child's father, the response is just so much the more ready.

You notice I have said whom he can trust and who really understands him. And in those two conditions are implied all the obligations as well as all the rewards of fatherhood. If a boy cannot trust his father or if his father does not understand him, it is likely enough he will prefer his toys; and I cannot help feeling that he shows wisdom in the preference.

It is a pitiful commentary that so many children given the chance to be with their fathers, to sit beside them, to go for a walk with them, to hear the tell of this or that, will jump at the chance, not because the companionship is so complete and satisfying, but because it is a rare treat, a real novelty.—Laura Spencer Porter in the August Mother's Magazine.

India's Gifts Increasing

Both Princes and People Give Freely For Cause of Empire

A special despatch from Simla, India says:

News of the recent allied successes has been received with the utmost pleasure in India, and has infused a new spirit of enthusiasm throughout the country. Both Princes and people continue their generous war gifts. The Nawab of Malerkotla has lent his house in Simla, where the Government may accommodate 50 convalescent officers in a nursing home. The Maharaja of Benares has given the minihouse at Benares to house 150 patients, and will bear all the expense. He has also given a petrol launch for the Rajah of Faridkot recently collected 18,000 rupees to purchase ambulances for the Indian troops.

The Durbar of Baroda, Bahawalpur, Faridkot and Kharsia have all given a number of horses as free gifts. The Maharaja of Patiala recently gave 21,000 rupees to the Red Cross Council of St. John Ambulance, which has received many subscriptions for its excellent work. It has just received a splendid collection of comforts from the people of New Zealand for general purposes throughout India. From Lady Chelmsford and the wives of the Provincial Governors downwards the women continue their splendid efforts in the aid of war hospitals, provision for comforts of the troops, etc.

An Anomaly That Must End

Mr. Lloyd George has shown a wise instinct in linking the permanent Irish settlement to that of the future Government of the Empire. Under the existing system England can commit the British Empire to a world-war affecting its whole destiny without designing to inform, far less consult, Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa. Such an anomalous condition of things cannot continue. One of the most urgent of our post-war problems will be the task of reshaping our system of Imperial Government. That will be work for an Imperial Conference, which in accomplishing it, may solve the Ulster question and the problem of our Second Chamber at the same time.—London Chronicle.

Transatlantic Zeppelin Service Next Enterprise

It is reported here that a carefully-thought out plan is under way in Germany to inaugurate a transatlantic Zeppelin service to supplement that established under the sea.

According to the report, the first airship to attempt the passage will be named the Z-Deutschland. It is said she may carry passengers in addition to mails and cargo of dyestuffs.

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked a customer of an inexperienced shop assistant. "Nothing but bananas, ma'am!" replied the youth.

PLANS TO BE MADE FOR PLACING RETURNED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

A SPECIAL INQUIRY BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Splendid Work Has Already Been Done for Returned Soldiers, as Shown by the Report of the Military Hospitals Commission, Many Problems Having Been Dealt With

Advice From Chief Scout

The Duke of Connaught Tells Boy Scouts That Character is Their Greatest Possession

"During his recent visit, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Chief Scout, in addressing the Scouts and their officers at Winnipeg, said: Boys, your character is your greatest possession, and I know of no organization doing more than the Boy Scout Movement, for the building up of a strong, virile, manhood, and I hope that the older members of the community will aid and encourage this movement in every possible way. I am shortly leaving the Dominion, and one of my greatest regrets is that I cannot continue to be your Chief Scout; but I go back to my old position as President of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I assure you that my interest in the movement will ever be continued. I hope that my successor will be as much interested in this movement as I, and there is no movement that I am more interested in than this. "At Brandon, the Chief Scout said: I understand that some of the Municipalities are contributing towards the work of the Boy Scouts Organization, and I hope that all public bodies will take an ever increasing interest in the Boy Scout Movement."

Immigration Figures

Immigrants From British Isles Since 1900 Total Over a Million

The immigration department has compiled figures which show that from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1916 a period of almost 16 years, immigrants from the British Isles who went on to the land in Canada numbered 1,168,292. English immigrants headed the list with a total of 839,837, while Scottish numbered 241,993, Irish 72,962 and Welsh 13,498. In addition, a large number of farmers and farm laborers of the immigrating class came from the British Isles and settled in all parts of the Dominion without homesteaded land. The biggest movement from Great Britain to Canadian homesteads occurred in 1913, when 150,542 natives of the British Isles settled on Canadian farms. The movement to Canada exceeded the 120,000 mark in 1908, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

In 1915 it dropped to 43,276 owing to the war. The statistics just issued show that between 1897 and 1916, 18 per cent. of the homesteads entered in the west were taken up by settlers from the British Isles, 30 per cent. by Americans, and 28 per cent. by immigrants from other countries. Canadians took up the remainder of the lands homesteaded.

Immigrants to Canada during the 1915-16 period included 27 Germans and 15 Austro-Hungarians.

Kiel Governor is Getting Nervous

An official announcement signed by Vice-Admiral Bachmann, Governor of the Kiel district, placing further restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports, is printed in the Kiel Zeitung.

The only ports henceforth open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Laboe. Ships' crews will be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading or unloading. Visits aboard other ships are strictly forbidden. Captains and seamen will be permitted up-town only when guarded by policemen or soldiers, except by special permission of the governor.

Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships departing from Laboe or Kiel must have a military guard aboard to a distance off shore.

Makes Quite a Difference

A certain New York paper has been making some historical and literary investigations, with the result that it writes: "Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England. Later—decades later—the bronzed and lithe-limbed athletes of the island Kingdom gazed in open-eyed bewilderment upon the flaming indictment of Kipling. 'The muddled oafs at the wicket; the flannel fools at the gate.' The only objection that we can think of to this way of putting it is that Wellington never made the first statement, and Kipling never wrote the second. This seems to make a difference when you come to think of it.—Christian Science Monitor.

Eggs For Wounded Soldiers

The demand for eggs for the wounded now extends to 1,000,000 a week, according to the National Egg Collection, which up to date has distributed 16,000,000 new laid eggs among the hospitals at home and abroad. Two thousand depots have been established all over the country, and approximately there are 100,000 collectors engaged in this splendid work. "Eat No Eggs; Send Them to the Wounded," is the motto which the National Egg Collection, which appeals for further help, is making the public to bear in mind.

A Painful Reflection

I painfully reflect that in almost every political controversy of the last 50 years the leasured classes, the educated classes, the wealthy classes, the titled classes, have been in the wrong. The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.—W. E. Gladstone.

Rehabilitation of returned soldiers, with the rather complicated machinery which thousands of cases calling for different kinds of treatment make necessary, has been attended by most encouraging results, according to the report of the Military Hospitals Commission issued by Secretary E. H. Scammell of Ottawa. Co-operation between the medical branch of the Department of Militia and the Hospital Commission, together with the invaluable aid extended by the Assistant Directors of Medical Services and their assistants in the various military divisions, have helped to simplify the problem which the Commission has been called upon to solve.

In the face of a situation which has never before presented itself in Canada, the Commission consider that the administration up till the present is a matter of congratulation for them.

Sanatoria and other special institutions for men requiring individual treatment are expected to be needed when the volume of returned men becomes greater. At present, soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis are given treatment in sanatoria at Government's expense. The establishment of a hospital for rheumatic cases and another for mental disorders and nervousness due to shock is under way.

Very few Canadians have been blinded while on active service. The few who have totally lost their sight are given instruction in England, and on their return to Canada are able to secure literature from the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. In most cases it is thought that men who have suffered blindness will become self-supporting with the aid of a pension.

Besides the problem of obtaining immediate employment for the soldiers, the advisability of devising a practical method of placing returned soldiers on the land is one that is absorbing the attention of the Commission. This, however, gives promise of becoming so intricate that the Commission advises a special inquiry to be instituted by the Federal authorities. Another large problem which lies in the future is that of obtaining employment for the many thousands who will return to Canada after the war.

In connection with the list of convalescent hospitals published in the Commission's report, the fact is noteworthy that all the buildings have been given rent free, and that many of them have been fitted up by private individuals and institutions.

The list of convalescent homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, together with the number who can be accommodated in each institution, is as follows:—Ross Military Hospital, Sydney, N. S., 45; Parks Hospital, St. John, N. B., 35; Beauvoir Manor Military Hospital, Quebec, 150; Khaki League Military Hospital, Montreal, 44; St. George's Annex, Montreal, 55; Khaki Home, Montreal; Grey Nun's Hospital, Montreal, 125; Sir Sandford Military Hospital, Ottawa, 72; Elmhurst Military Hospital, Kingston, 50; Richardson Military Hospital, Kingston, 35; Lennoxwood Hospital, Toronto, 25; Central Military Hospital, Toronto, 130; Spadina Military Hospital, which will accommodate 250 when completed; Victoria Hospital, Hamilton, 35; Belvidere Hospital, London, 35; Central Hospital, London, 130; Keefe Hospital, Port Arthur; Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, which will accommodate 130 when completed; St. Chad's Hospital, Regina, 70; Ogden Hospital, Calgary, 140; Esquimalt Hospital, Victoria, 100.

No Solitude for Strathcona

Donald Smith became Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and his place in history is secure as one of the great builders of our modern North America. It all began in the unlikely place imaginable, that lost fur store in the wilds of Labrador, and Smith tells us the secret in his own words:

"People speak of the solitude of Labrador. It wasn't solitude for me. I knew everything there, from the oldest white traders and fishermen to the youngest Indian hunters and Eskimos, and even their dogs. I knew every turn in the coast line and bend in the river, and every natural object had an interest for me. As for ennui, I can honestly say I did not know the meaning of the term. Time never heavily on my hands. I was always busy, and when I had no actual or definite task I was planning."

Men of that sort are the makers of the world.—Colliers.

Two Accounts, One Balanced

To what he described as an encouraging fact and a curious coincidence, Lord Curzon called attention when he said that the British merchant ships lost through war operations were exactly balanced in number and tonnage by the new ships added to the register during the war. In other words, the register has held its own against the submarine. That it should do this exactly, not only in ships, but in tonnage, proves truth to be stranger than fiction. The curious coincidence should be inwardly digested by those who have directed the operations of the submarines. It shows that for every vessel sunk a vessel has been found to take its place, but it says nothing of the wrong side of the German ledger. There is an account there that never can be balanced. It is all debt and in indelible ink.

He—My dear, isn't that dress a trifle extreme?

She—Extreme! Why, I put this on in order that you may become accustomed to the one I am having made.

For information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

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Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
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Agent for Mason & Rinch Pianos
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Regular visits as announced
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Solicitor and Barrister

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Physician and Surgeon

VULCAN - ALBERTA

Phone 44

DENTISTRY

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JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH

FLOOD & WHICHER

Real Estate Agents

VULCAN - ALBERTA

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See our new stock
Prices are Right

Harness Repairing

neatly and promptly
done

T. J. Butler

Richardson Block, Vulcan, Alta.

WATCH

REPAIRING

I have been appointed agent for
D. E. Black & Co.,
the well known Cal-
gary jeweler.

Ask for repair price list

D. C. JONES

Vulcan, Alberta

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich
Farming and Ranching
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; For-
eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must
be added to cheques.

France and Reconstruction.

With all the big question of reconstruction before her, it is perhaps not surprising that France is already beginning to give her mind to the consideration of conditions after the war. M. Sembat, the minister of works, has recently roughly outlined the programme along which consideration is being encouraged, and the more salient points of it are: the restoring of the ground to normal conditions after the bombardments which have torn it; the rebuilding of houses, factories and villages; the reconstruction of roads and railways; the restocking of the farms and the replacing of the machinery which the Germans have entirely ruined or removed from the factories of northern France.

Such proposals may sound meagre in the mere words used to express them, but they nevertheless form a problem the magnitude of which is greater than any direct problem which faces us as a result of the war. Of all the warring nations the British Empire and Portugal are the only two empires whose soil has not been trodden by the invader; even Germany has had a foretaste of what must be inevitably her lot before the war is over. But we of the British Empire, not knowing the invader on our shores, are apt to treat the problems of reconstruction in France Belgium, Serbia and Poland as something in the abstract, something which does not concern us. But if we do that we are mistaken for we shall have a financial interest in the matter, for at a recent Paris conference it was the unanimous decision of the Allies that they would each bear their share of responsibility in making good the damage done in the ravaged countries by Germany. It is a responsibility each one of us ought to be glad to bear, for whatever our share, it will be very little besides the greater burden these nations have borne in the common cause.

The Ottawa Building

From all that one can make of the rather meagre reports that come from Ottawa about the construction of the new parliament buildings there, all does not seem well. After the fire when rebuilding was spoken of, it was said that the new buildings could be put up for something like four million dollars, and part of the still standing ruins used, and a committee composed of Conservatives and Liberals was formed to look after the matter. Since those days much seems to have happened, for now the Liberal members say that they have not been fairly treated in committee. Furthermore, the old parts of the building which were to be used have been demolished and it is given out that the new building is to cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of ten million dollars.

Now just what is the matter in Ottawa, and are we ever likely to know? The chances are even either way; we may or we may not, but already enough has leaked out to warrant the suspicion that all is not straight and above board in the matter. Surely this is not going to be another case of Government Building scandal. One would think that the country as a whole had had enough of this sort of thing, and that politicians would be wise to the feeling by now.

The Harvest Prospects

The harvest is now fully under way in this part of the country, and from what the harvesters say of their work so far, the grain is turning out to be quite up to their expectations. The crop is not going to be as heavy as it was last year, probably seventy-five per cent, on the average, and the quality will hardly be so good. But, taken in comparison with the crops in other parts of the Dominion, there is every reason to be thankful, as Alberta seems this year to have been especially well favoured.

If the harvest is not to be so heavy that will be offset by the greater prices being paid for grain, and on the average a farmer will have the same results financially, or perhaps more this year to what he had last year. There is of course the consideration that when the grain begins to be moved prices will drop, but the American crop this year is nothing like what it was last year, neither are the crops in other parts of the world, so that whatever drop there is, is likely to be less than last year with a greater chance of earlier recovery. Taken comparatively, the Alberta farmer this year is in an enviable position over his brother farmers elsewhere.

Notes

The Vulcan branch of the Red Cross Society has recently shipped another large consignment of goods to Calgary headquarters. Whatever else is or is not being done these days, one can always depend on the ladies keeping up their end of the war. If the men only did as much.

This is generally the time of the year when the attention of a health officer are required. Now that Dr. Carson has enlisted we trust that the council will not let the matter of filling his place lag, as nothing is of more importance than the health of the village, and there are a number of things to be seen to, notably alleys that are the home of flies and disease.

A memorial for prohibition in England is being signed by the leading men of the nation. If it could only be brought to pass it would be a great thing, but over there the liquor interests are so strong that there is some doubt about it being possible to more than control certain areas where munition factories are.

It is remarkable that all the great men in connection with the war, soldiers and statesmen, while confident of the ultimate outcome of the war, are asking us to look forward to a long fight yet. Kitchener and his three year's war seems to be about the best estimate yet.

The number of prisoners at Lethbridge jail farm is dwindling so rapidly since the advent of prohibition that the warden is beginning to fear he will not have enough men in custody to ensure the harvesting of his big crop of grain. This is at once both fortunate and encouraging. The province can well afford to pay for the harvesting of its jail crop if the reason therefor is a prison famine.

Farmers are sometimes heard to remark that their farms do not yield them four per cent. on the money invested. The truth is, with many of them, there is really no investment in the case. They purchased their broad acres many years ago at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Since that time the home farm has furnished them not only a good home and a good living, but enabled them to rear their families and pay back the original price many times over. Now they have fine farms worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre, but they do not represent an investment, and they can afford to keep them the same as a person can afford to keep anything that has practically been given to him.

Fruit Prices

Oranges doz. 40c, 50c, 60c. Lemons, doz. 40c
Bananas, doz. 35c. Apples, case 2.00
Peaches, case 1.35 Crab Apples, case 1.75
Blue Plums, 4 basket crate 2.00
California Grapes, 6 lb. baskets 1.00
Hot House Tomatoes, 5 lb. baskets, 40c

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN,

ALBERTA

J. A. BISHOP

Painter and Paperhanger

Apply to International Ware-
house, Vulcan, Alberta

Miss Ella Gibbons

CALGARY

Will visit Vulcan every Friday and Sat-
urday to give lessons in the above, com-
mencing the first week in July.
Address enquiries to Miss G. Ratten,
Vulcan, Alberta.

PETER GILLESPIE

Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning

VULCAN,

ALBERTA

ROYAL CAFE

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Jang Lin, Proprietor

Before You Buy Your

Machinery and TWINE

Call around and in-
spect our stock.

"Foston" and "Win-
ner" fanning mills
and John Deere and
Tudhope - Anderson

These bear
Inspection

Vulcan Co-operative Ltd.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

SCREEN DOORS

AND

WINDOWS
made to order

All kinds of Carpenter
Work

Walter Mays

Vulcan,

Alberta

DON'T FORGET THE
WAR VETERAN
WHEN YOU HAVE A
JOB TO OFFER

Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON,
Howard Stutchbury, Sec'y.
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY.
Wm. Alsdorf, Asst. Sec'y.

Mr. Farmer TAKE YOUR SHARES TO MAC

His long experience on
all kinds of plow work
enables him to turn
out only first-class
work. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Horse Shoeing and
General Black-
smithing Done
in Quick
Order

Mac's Blacksmith Shop

G. McQueen, Prop.

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every
Sunday evening for divine worship at
7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes
at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag
B. D.

Lodge Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the
Tuesday on or before the full moon.
Lodge of instruction two weeks before
regular meeting. Visiting brothers
welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00
p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
L. F. Dawson, N. G.
W. F. Bradin, Sec'y.

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Live Stock and Farm
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See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or
Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

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Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors
and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may homestead
a quarter-section of available
Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatch-
ewan or Alberta. Applicant must
appear in person at the Dominion Lands
Agency or Sub-Agency for the District.
Entry by proxy may be made at any
Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-
Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain
conditions. A habitable house is required
except when residence is performed in the
vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his
homestead right may take a purchased
homestead in certain districts. Price
\$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to
reduction in case of rough, scrubby or
stony land. Live stock may be substituted
for cultivation under certain con-
ditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.
-64788

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft
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VULCAN - - ALBERTA

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE
DOMINION WAR LOAN
TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

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OTTAWA.

THRESHERMEN'S ATTENTION

We have a large line of threshers' supplies at a right price. Tell us your wants.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN

The Open Season for ducks and chickens is near at hand. Are you supplied with amunition and a gun?

Shot Guns from 9.00 to 37.50
Shells from 85c to 1.10

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta



No. 9-18—Coal or Wood

McCLARY Regina Range

The 100 per cent.
Value Range

Is a low priced, high service range—It's a fuel saver—Its double travel flue system insures good baking and cooking—It's oven braced against warping and fitted with electric welded broiler rack, is of ample capacity—Its chaste nickel dress is easily kept clean—Firebox has heavy semi-steel linings and duplex removable grates—Has removable contact heated reservoir.

PRICE \$40.00

For Sale By

IRVINGS, Limited

MEMORANDUM RE OUR TIMOTHY SEED SHIPMENTS FOR 1916

The 1916 crop of Alberta timothy seed would seem to require special facilities for marketing and the following tentative arrangements have been made, subject to change as experience in handling the seed may warrant.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Board of Grain Commissioners agree that the widely and favorably known system for grading, handling and marketing of grain so far as possible be made available for timothy seed.

For this year the government interior terminal elevator at Calgary will be fitted for the handling of timothy seed. Timothy seed will be received in bags, the bags returned to the shipper whose name is contained thereon, farmer's lots being kept separate, though in quantities of less than car lots. The seed will be cleaned and graded and warehouse certificates issued for the net weight and grade or grades of seed obtained after cleaning. The total charge for receiving, cleaning, elevating, sacking and loading ex elevator will be 5c per cwt. Large bins will be provided for Extra No. 1, 2, 3 and rejected grades. After cleaning, farmer's lots of timothy may not retain its identity but may be bulked with other lots of the same grade.

Alberta timothy seed growers will do well to remember that upwards to two million bushels of timothy seed are produced annually in the North Central States. That this seed is marketed, commencing about August 15th and that agents of the large American seed houses canvas Eastern Canada, trading orders during the months of November, December and January, for seed to be delivered the following spring. It is therefore highly desirable that Alberta timothy seed growers should hold warehouse receipts for their cleaned and graded seeds as soon as possible, so that the quantity of timothy seed available, together with the holders of warehouse certificates may be listed from week to week for the information of prospective buyers.

The Chicago market virtually controls the world's prices for timothy seed. The freight rates on seed from Chicago to points in Eastern Canada, plus the import duty, are approximately equal to the prevailing freight rates between Alberta points and Toronto or Montreal.

The Secretary of the Calgary Grain Exchange has undertaken to procure the closing prices for prime timothy seed on the Chicago Grain Exchange from day to day and provide such information for general publication in Alberta newspapers.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures: \$125 10 ft show case, \$45 5 ft. show case, \$100 Toledo Computing scale, \$23 platform scale, \$65 Pitner gas lights and tank, \$80 McCasky register, \$60 cash register and \$125 safe. All to be sold at a big reduction and on installments if desired. Apply to Hans Rue, Champion.

To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jennison, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.
R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

WANTED—By married man and wife position on farm, to run farm work, or will accept position as hired man and housekeeper. Apply to G. Easton, care of Vulcan Bakery, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—My bungalow and lots on Apollo Street. Possession September 1st. Terms: either all cash or \$500.00 cash and balance arranged. Stanley D. Skene.

FOR SALE—1 Gents bicycle, also 1 lady's bicycle both in good condition. Apply to G. H. England, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—1 new geared 30-40 horse power Hartpar engine and 8 bottom stable and breaking plough. Price \$1500 in cash or bankable notes. Apply H. C. Adam, Vulcan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A complete Gaar-Scott threshing rig with cook car and two water tanks.
Jacobson Brothers,
Vulcan, Alberta. Oct 1



Tenders for
the Construction of a Telephone Exchange
Building at Barons,
Alberta

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the construction of a Telephone Exchange Building, Barons, Alberta," will be received up to 6 P. M. noon Thursday August 31st 1916.

Plans and specifications may be had on application to R. B. Baxter, Plant Superintendent, Department of Telephones, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque payable at par, Edmonton, to the Minister of Railways and Telephones, to the amount of five (5) per cent of the tender.

Should the contract be awarded, the successful bidder shall be required to execute a guarantee bond on an approved Surety Company to the amount of twenty (20 per cent) per cent of the tender, as a guarantee for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The cheques of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned within six days after the contract is awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to waive any defects.

W. J. HARMER

Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones.

DATED at Edmonton this 14th day of August 1916.

Land Titles Act. Application No. M510

Advertisement

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

The South-East Quarter of Section Thirty Two (32), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty (20), West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, as same is described in Certificate of Title of the said land registered in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District at Calgary, as 6241, reserving unto His Majesty, His successor and assigns all mines and minerals, and the right to work the same.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save any seed grain liens that may be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about seven miles from the Village of Lomond, and that the land is black loam with clay subsoil.

There is on the property about two miles fencing with two strands wire.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Herbert J. Maber, Vulcan, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1916.

Approved A. T. Kinnaird, Deputy Registrar.

HERBERT J. MABER,
Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1/4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

This is the Season of

Electric Storms
Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the DODDS & STRUTHERS Lightning rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

C. E. Henry
and
Roy Walker
Agents Vulcan



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Calgary, Alta.," will be received at this office until 4 p. m., on Tuesday, August 8, 1916, for the above mentioned Drill Hall at Calgary, Alta.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. Leo Dowler Resident Architect, Calgary, Caretaker of Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta, Mr. Matthews, Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., Postmaster, Brandon, Man., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE—Blue prints can be obtained on application to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50.00, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid and return the prints to the Department.

By order
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 5th, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. 49-22

The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Liggett's Chocolates

"The sweetest story ever told"

your—
sweet-
heart's
choice.
Worthy of
the daintiest
lips—

Pure Chocolate coatings, pure fruit flavors, carefully packed in attractive boxes.

A fresh supply of these delicious sweets is always on hand at the Rexall Drug Stores 60c, 80c and \$1.00 per lb.

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MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

Academic: Public and High School Grades, Departmental & Matriculation Examinations
Commercial: Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Household Science
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High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Girls

ALGARY, ALBERTA

FALL TERM commences Monday, September 11th, 1916. Write for Calendar and College Literature.

REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal. Phone M2191

BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

TO FARMERS

The Bank of Hamilton offers every facility and convenience to both depositors and borrowers among the farmers. Special attention to Cattle, Business and Sale Notes.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$1,000,000
Surplus - \$1,475,000

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Yes!" said the other.
Paul looked at him impatiently.
"You will have to take your choice between treating me like a rational being, or making an open scandal."
"You can avoid any scandal, if you choose," said Lord Eastling.
Paul frowned impatiently.
"I tell you this attitude is preposterous. You are on the verge of causing a frightful scandal in your own family, without the least justification for it."
"How?"

"Do you think I am going to be shadowed, insulted, watched, by a fellow little more than a boy?"
Lord Eastling considered a moment.
"Well, what do you propose to do?" he said.

"In the first place, I ask you to retract your accusations, which have been, from the first, based upon nothing better than gossip."
Lord Eastling, who had been looking at the tablecloth, met his brother-in-law's eyes steadily.

"Oh, no, they had a much better basis than that," he said coolly.
"If," pursued Paul, "the stories you blurted out in front of my wife were true how is it you consented to her remaining with me?"

"I couldn't help myself. Women are such fools," said the young man impudently.

He was frank, at any rate. Paul raised his eyebrows.

"Well, in that case, don't you think, if you really believed what you said against me, you ought to have consulted your family or your solicitors, instead of letting things go on like this—mistaking me, yet holding your tongue?"

The young man hesitated.

"The position is a very difficult one," he said.

"It was all the more difficult, indeed, by reason of the fact that he believed himself to be in the same room, not only with his brother-in-law, but with two of his friends, who might be his accomplices."
"I admit that. But your attitude is illogical, however you take it."

"I dare say it is," said Lord Eastling, flushing. "You want something more than logic to deal with a rascal who has wormed himself into your family and married your sister."

"You are not very civil," commented Paul.

The other was silent, and Paul, making little rings with the smoke of his cigarette, went on lazily:

"The worst of it is, I don't quite know how to satisfy you that you are making a fool of yourself, since reason is thrown away upon you."
Lord Eastling faced him quickly, staring across the table with glowing eyes.

"I'll tell you how you can satisfy me," he said. "Let me bring a man who asserts he knows something about you, a man who believes that the jewels you gave my sister were stolen."

"Come this is too much," interrupted Paul. "You are taking the most disgraceful advantage of your position, and of mine, when you dare to repeat such insinuations as that."

"It is no worse than what I said to you this morning, before we started," Lord Eastling reminded him. "One can't say a worse thing than I said, when I accused you of coming to town to dispose of pearls stolen from Mrs. Fincham."

Unconsciously he had raised his voice and the sound of the scraping of a chair on the floor made him turn his head in time to see that the two men in the clothes of sporting cut had risen from their seats and that both were looking eagerly and angrily across the floor.

Although no word passed between them and Paul Payne, and although he could not say that he even saw them exchange a look Lord Eastling was aware that some sign of intelligence flashed like lightning between them, before the two men went quickly out.

Then Paul turned squarely to his brother-in-law.

"I don't care to bawl out a discussion of my domestic affairs in the hearing of strangers," he said sharply. "But now that we're alone, I'll tell you what you have succeeded in doing. You have ruined the life of your own sister. She loves me and I could have made her happy. Strong as my own feeling for her is, however, it is impossible for me to remain in a position in which I am made the target for such foul slanders as those you have uttered to my face. Unless you apologize and undertake never to repeat these calumnies, I shall take the only course open to me, and leave my wife."

"I wish to heaven you would!" retorted Lord Eastling with vehemence.

"And she? Have you thought of her? I suppose not? You think of nothing but yourself and your own prejudices."

"I do not think of her. I know the shock would be awful to her. But she would get over it. And if the end comes in some other way, in some sensational scandal while she still believes in you and cares for you, it will be a thousand times worse than if you were to sling your hook and get back to the country which it is a pity you ever left," said Lord Eastling.

Once more Paul, finding that he was getting the worst of it, turned off the conversation by a burst of good-humored laughter.

"Upon my soul," he cried admiringly,

CHEW "PAYROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Cost of Naval Fight

Boer War Did Not Cost Britain
Twice as Much as the Few Hours'
Battle off Coast of Jutland

Glasgow.—It took the Boer war three years to run us in for a bill of £100,000,000, yet more than half that stupendous sum was expended in the course of a few hours when the British and German fleets came into action off the coast of Jutland on May 31.

Twelve times our daily-war expenditure blown away in an afternoon and evening! That is what modern naval warfare costs. A year or two ago we grumbled because the annual expenditure of the navy was exceeding the £50,000,000 limit, now we think nothing of that sum when it goes in battle in an hour or two.

It is remarkable how wasteful of life and money a big naval action is. A battle cruiser can burn 40 to 50 pounds worth of fuel in an hour, and usually does so when it is at full speed; it can easily discharge powder and shell at over £100 a shot; and if per chance one of these £100 shells, of a £600 torpedo, or a £300 mine should blow it up, it sinks a dead loss of from a million and a half to two million pounds.

In the loss of ships alone the Jutland coast action ran up a bill of about £23,000,000. But what about all those that were damaged and disabled, some of them most severely? Their repair bill will reach a total which it is impossible to do more than hint at. Let us give the bulk of it to Germans, and place the total at £9,000,000.

That covers the greater part of the material damage, but there are some formidable items still to come. Think of the ammunition used—and the price of it.

Big naval guns are expensive things to play with. For guns of 12-inch, 13.5 inch and 15-inch calibre each shot—cordite charge, projectile, and wear and tear of gun—costs well into three figures. One hundred pounds will only fire one of the dreadnought's 12-inch guns once; you would have to add a bit to that sum before it would supply the necessary for a round from one of the Lion's 13.5-inch weapons; and double it if you were to make one of the "Lizzies" huge 15-inch pop-guns speak.

The Lion could polish off an M. P.'s salary in three to four shots. Why, the salaries of the whole house, with those of the cabinet ministers thrown in, would not keep battle cruisers in powder and shot very long, and if the dreadnought fired her 10-inch guns at the rate of one round per minute, she could make an end of the prime pinisters salary in ten minutes! Quite a sport for millionaires.

But it is no use trying to find the ammunition bill for the Jutland coast fight by estimating what every gun and ship can do. The matter must be covered more generally.

There is a clue to go upon. Some one writing on the Dogger Bank fight, estimated—with what degree of accuracy and authority is not known—that about three-quarters of a million pounds' worth of ammunition was expended in that running fight. Well, in the Dogger Bank battle nine big ships fought for five hours; at the Jutland coast there was an average of about forty-five vessels engaged for ten hours or so. That is five times the number of ships and twice the time, which roughly means ten times the ammunition, or £7,500,000.

There is a further item yet—a comparatively small one this time. Ships do not move free of charge. Every revolution of the engines, every turn of the propellers, costs money. Motive powers is not so expensive as gun power but it mounts up. For instance, a battle cruiser doing full speed can get through a thousand tons of fuel in a day.

Fuel—oil and coal—in the proportions in which it is burned costs on an average over £1 10s per ton so that allowing the Lion ten or twelve hours of fighting and about the same for getting to and from the scene of battle, we find that she has cost £1500 for fuel alone in that time. We had twelve ships in the fight that could do that "fuel disappearing" trick, and possibly 30 to 50 other big ships involved, which also consumed very large quantities, as well as dozens of smaller ships that can shift an amazing amount of coal and oil. Seventy thousand pounds would not overestimate the whole thing, and the enemy, with his shorter distance to cover, would likely account for about £20,000.

So much for the material side of the fight. But what about the human element? We cannot really lay down financial values for them or tally them off on an £ s d measure. Hardly less than 20,000 men, fairly equally divided between the two fleets, must have been killed or temporarily disabled. What is their economic value—a value, of course, which falls far short of their real worth? Some years ago it was stated in parliament that it cost £300 to make and train an efficient blue-jacket. On this basis the loss in men means £6,000,000. But political economists and statisticians have agreed that every man has an economic value to his country of £1000, so, going on this calculation, the item jumps to £20,000,000.

So the complete bill is something as follows:
British ships lost £10,244,000
German ships lost 13,064,000
Damage to ships 9,000,000
Ammunition 7,500,000
Fuel 20,000,000
Men £59,898,000
Grand total £119,606,000
Fifty-nine million pounds, roughly speaking, in half a day—a four and a half million per hour. Truly, only the nations that have fast purses can fight many modern naval battles.

Letters of Thanks

Work of Queen Mary's Needlework
Guild in Canada is Appreciated

Another interesting letter of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen has been received by Mrs. Angus, President among the Canadian Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. The letter which was written by Miss Annie Lawley, Hon. Secretary at headquarters in London says:

"That Her Majesty has desired me to ask you to convey her thanks to the various workers who have contributed so splendidly to this last consignment. The arrival of your cases was a great help to us at this moment, as we are sending out a large consignment of things to Mesopotamia and many of your things have gone there. The handkerchiefs were specially welcome as I seem to have unlimited demand for them." Her Majesty was much interested in the Comfort Bags from Yarmouth and we have sent some to No. 14 General Hospital, France to be given to some of the worst cases. It is indeed good of your workers never allowing their energy to flag, and I hope they realize how much their labors are appreciated. We have so much to be grateful for, not only to the daughters, but to the sons of Canada who, at this moment, are covering themselves with glory, and one finds it difficult to express their thanks.

The following are a few extracts received from letters by the headquarters in London:

Hospital Auxiliare, St. Germain-on-Laye.

"There is one thing that we really do need badly, but I do not know if the Q. M. N. G. supplies such things. Many of the poor wounded have such terrible bed-sores when they come here, either from the stretchers or from our bad nursing, and we have no water or air mattresses, not even the large water pillows that are such an excellent substitute. It is pitiful to see their sufferings on these hard mattresses, when one knows how more comfortable they could be made. India rubber hot water bottles are also unknown here, but we have stone ones instead. Most of the garments that these patients wear are sent by the Q. M. N. G. I always look for the mark and feel proud of seeing it there."

Hospital Melun, Seine et Marne.
"I find hospital, having many serious cases, surgical and illness. Clothes are in great demand as men come straight from the front with nothing."

Hospital Mixte, Fontainebleau.
"Well equipped hospital, but no clothes. Some of the men still lying in their clothes straight from Verdun."

Hospital No. 9 Bis, La Chapelle-La Reine.

"A most pathetic little hospital in poor part of the country. Entirely run by contribution of peasants. Patients very cheery. No garden, so they sit or lie by the roadside, or take turns in one wheel chair. I am the second visitor they had since the war began. They nearly went on my neck. Do be as generous as you can."

Hospital Civil, Rue Victor Hugo 1, Montreuil-sous-Bois.

"A visit to this hospital would melt the stoniest heart. They have practically nothing and very serious cases, and receive no outside help."

Fathers and Sons

A Good Way to Keep the Boys on the Farm

There is one benefit, of farm life that has not received the recognition it value deserves: It is the opportunity of the father and the sons to work together and to be together.

It is the habit to say that men who win owe their success to their mothers. Like all general statements this is not wholly true, and even if it were true it would not mitigate the responsibility of the fathers. The best man with the best mother would have been better if he had had more of his father's interest.

In the pell-mell, absorbed life of the past quarter of a century the fathers have been thinking more of business than of family, more of dollars than of sons, and under the circumstances it has been amazing that the young fellows have done so well. For, take it any way you please, no influence can help character and initiative in a son like that of a father.

And the only way this influence can exist is by contact. Association is everything. We hear much about environment. A boy's best environment is his father and mother. The blessing of the farm is that this association usually means the finest kind of companionship. When we see father and son companions we give thanks for that kind of father and put all our confidence in the future of that son.

When the father sticks close to the boys there is a likelihood that the boys will stick to the farm.—The Country Gentleman.

Wife, pleadingly—I'm afraid, Oliver, you do not love me any more, at least not so much as you used to. Husband—Why? Wife—Because you always let me get up to light the fire now. Husband—Nonsense, my dear! Your getting up to light the fires makes me love you all the more!

"My wife managed to drive a nail today without hitting her thumb."
"How was that?"
"She inveigled the hired girl into holding the nail."

Her—No doubt you think I am older than I really am.
Him—Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look.

"We've learned a lot from the present war."
"Yes, indeed. Everything except what it's all about."

Home Sweet Home

Home is a Magic Word and We Seldom Try to Analyze It

It is easy to awaken a sentimental thrill by the strains of "Home, Sweet Home!" even when it is played by an out-of-tune hand organ, in a dirty street, where most of the homes are far from "sweet."

The law of association is a complicated one. A woman who grew up among severe privations of a rocky hill farm, remote from everything which she now prizes in life, will feel her eyes grow dim as she reads a description of milking time, corn husking and apple picking, although in her own experience those duties stood for backaches and blistered hands and weariness unpeppable.

Home is a magic word, and we seldom try to analyze it. A little Polish girl in a public school was asked recently to write a definition of "home." "A home," she wrote, "is where people live, and where a man or somebody comes home and finds people there, and then eats."

"And then eats!" To how many thousands of men that is the end and aim of coming home! To how many thousands of women the preparation of the food to be eaten is the chief business of home making.

It is a military axiom that an army marches on its stomach. So the army of workers which goes forth with the sun from the millions of human homes works by the strength of food. Well-chosen and well-cooked it must be if the home is to rest on a firm foundation. But the foundation is not the whole structure. Food for the body helps to feed the mind and spirit, but does not suffice for them. The Polish child must be taught in her adopted country to add to her plain and bitter climax, "and the eats," the new character of liberty and grace: "And when he has eaten, he talks and reads and thinks, and he learns, and teaches others what and how to love, and so he makes and keeps a home."—The Youth's Companion.

To Stimulate Agriculture

Manitoba's Slogan Should be Back to the Land

A slogan, that represents the vital sinew of Manitoba, should be "Back to the Land."
From statistics available, it is learned that the present figure of population evidences in excess of one third of provincial inhabitants are enumerated in the census of the City of Winnipeg. And to this startling fact must be added that upwards of fifteen thousand people dwell within the civic limits of Brandon. Surely such state of affairs in an agricultural country is suggestive of active remedial measure.

As matters stand, farmers are in need of, yet unable to obtain adequate supply of help. Every winter season demonstrates thousands of unemployed in the cities and a goodly proportion of these out of work are in actual need, a statement affirmed by perusal of reports issued by the Associated Charities of Winnipeg. A horde of unemployed men roam the city streets; artisan, unskilled worker, book-keepers, clerks. The human product of Slavonic Europe adds its quota to the mass struggling to sustain body and soul. Surely this sight common upon Winnipeg streets is a deplorable state of affairs, an injustice to Manitoba creative of the erroneous impression prospective immigrants will not be assured work. The acreage of this province at the present time under cultivation, constitutes a fractional part only of the lands suitable to the plough. Hence a glorious heritage is awaiting, yet thousands of able bodied men are enrolled amongst ranks of unemployment.

Manitoba will, at termination of the present European war, receive an invasion of immigrants. Any class save such willing to take up land and work with the farmers, should be rigidly refused admittance. It would act to future interests of this province, if extreme discretion in programme of policy is adopted. The late James J. Hill, the greatest empire builders on the American continent, and whose death has recently occurred, made the following terse statement at a banquet given in his honor at Winnipeg a few years ago:

"Fill up your population by all means, but be careful of the material you accept. The Province of Manitoba possesses lands for settlement, your cities and towns can take care of themselves."—J. D. A. Evans.

Herr Ballin's Boast

Herr Ballin's announcement that his company, the owners of the Hamburg-American line, is building five huge new steamers, and that other German firms are similarly engaged, need not disconcert the allies very much. The announcement does not build the ships, and German ship-owners are not likely to lock up their capital in 30,000-ton steamers until they have some reasonable guarantee of revenue from them.—Montreal News.

"Lye brought back those eggs you gave me this morning," said the new bride, as she began to take the articles in question from her basket. "They're duck eggs."

"Duck eggs!" sneered the grocery boss. "You're mistaken, ma'am. I don't never sell no duck eggs."

"But I tested them," triumphed the matrimonial novice. "I dropped them into water and they floated."

"Henry, how do you like my new hat?" "Well, dear, to tell you the truth—" "Stop there! If you're going to talk that way about it, Henry I don't want to know."

Della—So Matthew is to marry Miss Corbridge? He's much too young for her, don't you think? Emily—Oh, he'll age rapidly enough after he's married.

"Sure to Come Back"
A customer walked into a boys' shop and asked for a pair of boots. The clerk showed him a satisfactory pair, but the customer said that he had not enough money with him, and asked if he could let three shillings go over until the next day.

The clerk consented, for which after the customer had left the shop, the proprietor severely reprimanded him. "You'll never see the man again," he said in conclusion.

"Never fear," replied the clerk. "I wrapped up two boots for the left foot, so he's sure to come back."—Youth's Companion.

During the war between the United States and Mexico which began in 1847, 300,000 men were employed by the former during the two years that the war lasted.

Patriotism in the Kitchen

Economy the Watchword in These Times of War and High Prices

Housekeeping goes on in Britain now in a manner much altered from the staid old routine of the days before the war. Patriotism and necessity combine to introduce new methods, such as economy to strict economy, and economy that thoughtful Canadians would gladly see practised more rigidly in our own kitchens. Perhaps as yet only a section of each community in the old land have taken seriously to the study of the best methods of war-time housekeeping, but should any cook or housewife fail in her duty in this respect, it is not for want of teaching. Warnings and instructions greet her from fence placards as well as in the orthodox medium of the printed column. It is wisely pointed out in this campaign for economy that in real thrift not only should the expenditure be limited, but it must be intelligently arranged to produce the maximum of energy and nutrition at the minimum of cost. Health and strength must not suffer in order that pennies may be saved.

An article on the subject in The Guardian reminds its readers that to accomplish this it is necessary to bear in mind the relative commercial values of food, as well as the physiological values; but if the well-nourished bodies and brains that are the nation's greatest assets at this moment are to be maintained this much is imperative—the economic consideration must not be made the primary one in dealing with matters of diet. Even where poverty unfortunately makes it so, a study of dietetics will still enable a plentiful and nourishing diet to be supplied. Simplification of household meals must be achieved if it is true, but it must not be accomplished at the expense of the health and strength that we have never needed more.

Possibly the reason why the average English housekeeper finds herself at so great a disadvantage with present food prices is that until war broke out England was the country in which food could be brought most cheaply. Abundance of supplies brought in its wake carelessness with regard to making the most of food. Our ignorance of the economic value of cooking by means of the casserole and the hay-box.

Grateful German Prisoner

Letter Written by a Prisoner in England Praises Treatment Received From His Captors

Officials of the government which have shown great concern regarding the condition of British prisoners in Germany, have come across a letter from a German prisoner in England which they have given me for publication. I have seen a photograph of the original. The letter was written by a wounded prisoner. A translation follows:

"In a British Hospital, 12-5-16.

"My dear children, my dear mother,—How terribly will the expression 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds, which are severe, and everything is done for me to relieve my pain—in fact everything that can be done for a wounded man. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better and I see no trace of anything 'prisoner' love on the part of my former enemies. My food could not be better than it is although I can eat very little; I have a splendid dinner every day, plenty of meat and potatoes beautifully cooked. They give me almost too much, but for the sake of good manners, I eat it till it is all finished. Tea does not suit me, so coffee is specially prepared for me and it tastes as good as if you had made it with your own hands. Could a wounded prisoner ask for anything better? Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly and remember how much they are doing for me here. I shall never during my whole life forget the kindness of my doctor and his assistants, the nurses and orderlies, and I shall think of them gratefully when the peace bells peal on every side. Now, my faithful M., and all of you, we will pray to God who has hitherto led me by his grace. Just now I asked a sergeant here to give me a forget-me-not; I have got it already and cars of joy come to my eyes for I know what pleasure it will give to you. Now farewell, all of you, may God's mercy be upon us. Receive the loving greetings and kisses of your father."

(Signed)
("Of the Reserve Infantry Regt.")

Sure to Come Back

A customer walked into a boys' shop and asked for a pair of boots. The clerk showed him a satisfactory pair, but the customer said that he had not enough money with him, and asked if he could let three shillings go over until the next day.

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Japan's Big Guns

The Little Japs' Big Guns Are Doing Good Work For Russia

We have heard a great deal about Japan in the European war. Shortly after she declared herself on the side of the allies there was some difficulty between China and Japan which brought Japan prominently before the public. This was quickly smoothed over and little more has since been heard of Japan, mainly because it has not been necessary for her to take any active part in the war, either by naval or land forces.

But recent events show that she has been of very great assistance. Strangely enough, her help has been given to Russia with whom she so successfully waged one of the bloodiest of modern wars just a few years ago. The rapid advance of the Russian forces and their utter route of the Austrian army over a front of 100 miles or more at one of the most critical periods of the war is due in great measure to the little Japs' big guns. They have developed a large field gun which is said to be much more powerful than the equal of any gun of any of the enemy forces. In addition, they have developed a new high explosive shell for this monster. Its power of destruction is said to be almost beyond belief and much more terrific than any explosive so far used in this war. The combination of this big gun and terrible new shell, in quantities, in the hands of a great Russian strategist and backed by enormous enthusiastic armies, has got the Austrians "on the run" and we are all hoping that the run continues to the final end of Austria, Germany, and all of their allies.

Japan's part may not be very spectacular but it is certainly very valuable.—North Shore Press, Vancouver.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Future of the Turks

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour for their doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offer of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race also from destruction.—From "Armenians and American Interests" Under Russia," by Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

London's 27,000 Underground Railway Men

Some suggestive facts have just been published that show the phenomenal operations of the London Electric Underground Railway system. When the war broke out the traffic was seriously threatened by the ultra loyalty of its operatives, and Government officials had privately to use their influence to regulate the zeal of applicants for service. It now appears that out of 27,000 employees 7,700 enlisted and over 6,000 attested. Nevertheless each of the railways within the group report satisfactory receipts, and a big dividend has been declared for the year 1915-16.

The Bukovina harvest reported to be above the average, will this summer be gathered in for the benefit of the people and not the German army, as had been arranged and actually paid for.

The first Bible published in the United States was in the Indian language and printed at Cambridge, Mass.

Adds a Healthful Zest to Any Meal

Most everyone likes a hot table drink, but it must have a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement so completely as does

POSTUM

This famous pure food-drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich, delicious flavour, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum Cereal must be boiled; Instant Postum is made in the cup "quick as a wink," by adding hot water, and stirring.

Both forms of Postum have a delightful aroma and flavour, are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

W. M. U. 1116

NO ALUM MAGIC READ LABEL BAKING POWDER

The Rubber Industry

The Bulk of the World's Supply of Rubber Comes From Brazil

The rubber gatherers in jungles of the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Congo, making incisions an inch and a half long, three-eighths of an inch wide and a half inch deep in the bark of the tropical trees which sometimes attain a height of 60 feet and a circumference of 8 feet. Beneath these cuts the natives attach small cups to catch the rubber milk, which is not the sap of the tree. The average Para rubber tree yields two ounces of milk a day. By coagulation in the smoke of a wood and palm nut fire the milk yields one-third its weight of the prized rubber, the normal annual production of a tree being ten pounds of rubber, and the flow continues fairly constant for a number of years.

One of the by-products of rubber harvesting, and one which promises extensive development, since plantations of these trees have been successful in Sumatra, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, is the rubber seed which yields almost half its weight of an oil closely resembling linseed oil, and adapted to the same uses.

There are many varieties of rubber producing trees, vines and shrubs, the most valuable species being that which yields the standard "para," and which grows over an area of a million square miles in Brazil alone.

The world production of rubber during the year preceding the European war was 151,000 tons, of which Brazil produced 40,000 tons, her nearest competitor, the Dutch East Indies yielding 8,000 tons. The United States in that year imported more than twice as much of the raw material as Great Britain, which stood second as a buyer. For 57,000 tons \$90,000,000 was paid.—National Geographical Society, Washington.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN,
Metapedia, P. Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

Real Economy

Among the Japanese thrift is a virtue in high esteem. Two old misers of Tokyo were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about twenty years," said one. "I don't open the whole fan wastefully and wave it about. I open only one section at a time. That is good for about a year. Then I open the next and so on until the fan is used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family we use a fan for two or three generations and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. We hold it still like this, under our nose, and wave our faces!"

Stayed With His Pal

The story of a brave Saskatchewan lad is thus told: "One Canadian doctor, with his assistant, 'had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors, deserted his post, but 'carried on' to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Overrated German Efficiency
German efficiency will be less made of in the future. Its limitations are as obvious as those of an analytical conclusion. It solves a given problem, working from premises laid down, but it is baffled by the unexpected and lacks imagination to foresee new conditions. It sees narrowly in a straight line, and when deflected by unconsidered obstacles, which imagination might have provided for, it is like a locomotive off the track.—New York Times.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure which is entirely safe to use and certain and satisfactory in its action.

It was several days after arriving home from the front that the soldier with the two broken ribs was sitting up and smoking a cigar, when the doctor came in. "Well, how are you feeling now?" asked the latter. "I've had a stitch in my side all day," replied the wounded soldier. "That's all right," said the doctor. "It shows the bones are knitting."

An American tells of a visit to a Zoo in Ireland on which occasion he was much interested in a solitary sealion. Turning to one of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary beast, "Where's his mate?" "He has no mate, sir," responded the Celt. "We just feed him on fish."

"I'll give you ten shillings for that dog of yours, old man." "Ten shillings! Why, that dog's got a pedigree as long as your arm!" "That's all right! You can keep the pedigree, I only want the dog!"

Lloyd George

He is the Irresistible Driving Power In Great Britain

When there is any work to be done in England extraordinary hard and unattractive involving great responsibility, the cry is—"Let Lloyd George do it!" And yet no man in the realm is more abused. Every crime in the political calendar is fastened on him. Old party associates fling the epithet of traitor at him. If we believe his detractors he is untrue to his chief and consents with Mr. Asquith's enemies by stealth, revealing cabinet secrets to them. Mr. Lloyd George is accused of abandoning the convictions of a life-time of betraying labor, of grasping greedily at power, of cultivating all the vices that honest men despise in politicians. Of late a dead set has been made at him by the most brilliant pamphleteers who serve the Liberal party. They have done all in their power to drive him from public life.

Mr. Lloyd George has often been unpopular, and he has always had enemies who exhausted the language of vituperation in assailing him. As the most radical of reformers he excited some bitter hostility that he could not show his face anywhere without being reviled. He opposed the Boer war with speech that enraged Englishmen of every class. His peace crusade of 1900-2 divided the Liberal party. Today he is the most aggressive of militants, and there are Liberals who suspect him of plotting to destroy the coalition cabinet in order to raise himself to the premiership on its ruins. His enemies multiply hourly, and they would drag him down if they could, in spite of his great services to the empire since the entrance of England into the war.

Among them are sincere men who believe that he is an unscrupulous and dangerous politician.

It must be admitted that Mr. Lloyd George when he had an opportunity at Convent to answer his critics evaded their gravest charge that he had conspired with the opposition to force his own views upon the premier. But he abused the counsel for the other side with all his old vigor of epithet. It is unreasonable to suppose that where there was so much smoke a little fire crackled? Nevertheless, it was Lloyd George who was selected to bring order out of chaos in Ireland and reconcile factions that breathed slaughter one against the other; and now again it is Lloyd George who is regarded as the logical successor of Lord Kitchener to the post of secretary of state for war.

The explanation of what scheme so paradoxical is that with all his inconsistency and vaulting ambition Lloyd George is recognized as indispensable to the empire in its crisis. He, like Kitchener, realized how titanic was the task Great Britain had set herself in the war; that it would last for years, and that all her resources must be mobilized and employed with skill and daring if the designs of Germany were to be frustrated. Lloyd George is the man who does things, politics or no politics. Not another man in the country could have made such a success of the difficult and delicate work of minister of munitions. He has no monopoly of brains in the cabinet, but his is the irresistible driving power. He may have thrown overboard principle and consistency, but it was, in his view, for the common cause, for the salvation of the empire.—New York Sun.

How to Attract Farmers

The policy of taxing land values and untaxing industry in western Canada is apparently tending to make this country more attractive also. For the Buenos Aires correspondent to the Public says:

No farmer should come to Argentina. Here the more a man works the more taxes he will pay. If not content with the States, Alberta or Saskatchewan will be found to present conditions that compare favorably with the States. Argentina is no place for the tiller of the soil.

In the policy of attracting land settlers after the war Canada has every thing to gain by extending the progressive policies of the west.—Ottawa Citizen.

Acclaim Lloyd George

The appointment of Lloyd George as successor to Lord Kitchener, as Secretary of State for War was heralded by an extraordinary manifestation of public endorsement. With one exception, all the newspapers in London acclaimed him as the natural successor to the great soldier.

In enumerating his qualifications, The Pall Mall Gazette—one of Lloyd George's bitterest opponents politically—set forth in the following paragraphs Mr. Lloyd George's qualifications for the position:

Finance.—As Chancellor of the Exchequer at the outbreak of war he pursued a policy which, by common consent, prevented a grave crisis and maintained our financial stability.

Trade Unions.—He succeeded in inducing trade unions throughout the country to abandon many of their privileges in the national interest.

Drink.—The difficult and thorny problem of the sale of intoxicating drink in time of war was handled by him with skill and a large measure of success.

Munitions.—His work in connection with the munitions supply has been a triumph of organization.

Compulsion.—By general consent, Mr. Lloyd George pressed forward the question for decision and gained a victory.

War Office.—As successor to Lord Kitchener in the office of Secretary of State for War his appointment would be approved by the nation.

Why He Lost His Job

Tommy—Out of a job?
Jimmy—Yes. The boss said he was losin' money on the things I was makin'.

Tommy—Wasn't there anything else you could do in the place?

Jimmy—I guess not. Anyhow, he said I didn't seem to be able to do anything else.

Tommy—And what was you makin'?

Jimmy—Mistakes.—Ottawa Herald Dispatch.

Organized Agriculture

France Provides for the Organization of the Farming Population

A decree of the minister of agriculture in France provides for the organization of the farming population in every rural commune in the republic. A commune corresponds to our township. In each commune there has been established under the decree an agricultural committee consisting of farmers who are elected by themselves. The minister's object was to create "a permanent body composed of the pick of the farmers belonging to each rural commune, which body shall be the centre of action and regulate the general activity." The committees elected consist of 5, 7 or 9 men, according to the population of the district. The body is entrusted with the general organization of farming operations and the overseeing of the cultivation of the land. Farms owned by soldiers who cannot cultivate them are managed by the committee, if necessary. The committees really are agricultural syndicates, similar to the co-operative agricultural societies which are doing good work elsewhere abroad and in parts of America.

Even before the war French agriculture was strongly organized and remarkably prosperous. Under the new decree it will be more efficient and productive. In her crisis France has shown a quickness and logicalness of mind, and a resource of courage and adaptation, and a resource of courage and will which are the admiration of all fair observers. She has manifested a genius for getting at the fundamental thing in a sound, fundamental way at the right time. The general scheme in accordance with which the French rural communes have been organized is worthy and capable of adoption in hundreds of communities in this country. It is the small, widely working community unit which, looms things. Organize large units, and thus eliminate the personal, neighborhood element, as an organization of farmers becomes impersonal, unwieldy and political. It degenerates into a mere list of names, which interested officials are apt to use for political purposes only. The small rural social unit is being formed and organized in America. Where it has been developed, and given a fair chance, it has functioned effectively. The idea of which it is the concrete expression will logically and inevitably be adopted by every farming community in which there is a sufficient population spurred by necessity.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every false statement that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1906.
A. W. GILBERT,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Prevalent Sin

Private Doherty was six feet four in his socks; his sergeant was about a foot shorter. The sergeant looked along the line. "Head up, there Doherty!" he cried. Doherty raised his head. "Higher!" said the little sergeant. "There, that's better! Don't let me see your head down again!" "Am I to be always like this?" asked Doherty, staring above the little sergeant's head.

"You are."

"Thin I'll say good-bye to ye, sergeant dear, for I'll never see ye again in this world."

Here is the latest story from Sandhurst Military College: Overnight the cadets conspired. When next morning the sergeant gave the order "Number off from the right!" the voices rang out "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, 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BANK OF HAMILTON
ESTABLISHED 1872

TO FARMERS
The Bank of Hamilton offers every facility and convenience to both depositors and borrowers among the farmers. Special attention to Cattle, Business and Sale Notes.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$3,475,000

FOR SALE—My bungalow and lots on Apollo Street. Possession September 1st. Terms: either all cash or \$500.00 cash and balance arranged. Stanley D. Skene.

FOR SALE.—1 Gents bicycle, also 1 lady's bicycle both in good condition. Apply to G. H. England, Vulcan.

PHONE M6418

Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, \$1
Double Room, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Queen's Hotel

B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Proprietor
8th Ave. and 2nd St. East
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Weekly and Monthly Rates
11 Outside Rooms

Wanted position by man and wife during threshing season. Woman excellent cook, man good laborer. Apply Advocate office.

ESTRAY—On N.W. 6.17.23, one dark red steer, crippled in front feet, about 1 year old. No brands visible. Apply J. Munson, Reid Hill.

LOST—A gunny sack near Buffalo Hills school, containing rain coat, some other clothes and books, belonging to F. S. Warren. Please notify J. Phelan, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOUND—on east half of Sec. 18-17-22 one colt, branded on left shoulder "GH" colour dark gray. Owner can have same after paying for keep. N. W. Pedrick, Reid Hill.

HARVEST SUPPLIES

Make our store your purchasing emporium when purchasing your harvest supplies.

We have complete stock in the following lines:

Leather Gloves at 45c to 2.00
Top Shirts at 90c to 2.00
Tweed Pants at 2.70 to 4.00
Duck Pants at 1.50, 1.65, 1.75
Overalls and Smocks in All Sizes
Wool Blankets 3.60 to 7.50

In our Grocery Department we have a complete stock in everything necessary for the table.

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"

SHOOTING SEASON

OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

We have a full line of Cartridges on hand, Winchester, Nitro Club and Dominion Shells. 20, 16, 12 and 10 gauge. Gun Grease, 3-in-1 oil, etc.

Wash Boiler Special

4.00 value for 3.00

We will give you a heavy copper bottom boiler, 5 dozen clothes pair, 1 50-ft. clothes line and 1 clothes stick, splendid value at 4.00.

SPECIAL PRICE 3.00

J. WOLFE

Hardware Merchant

Vulcan, Alberta

Harvest Offerings

Harvest time is almost here, and it is at the present, that the farmer sits down and calculates his requirements so as to be ready for actual harvest operations when the moment arrives. This company is a farmers company and makes a specialty of farmers' requirements.

Soap—Swifts Borax Soap, an excellent Brown Laundry, and we offer special 25 bars for 1.00

Soap—Swifts White, too well known to need any introduction, per cake 5c, per case 100 bars 4.65

Catsup—in tins, very best 10c, 3 tins 25c

Pettijohn's Breakfast Food—This is an excellent health producer, try a package today, you will buy more, to introduce, per pkg. 15c

Blueberries—2's, per tin 15c

Evaporated Apples—These are extra choice goods, and the price is not in accord with the quality, 25 pound box 3.40

Green Apples—per box 2.85 and 2.65

Evaporated Peaches—Extra choice quality, large juicy stock, 25 lb. box 2.70

Enamelware

This long expected shipment of enamelware has at last arrived and is being unpacked. We have what you want in these goods. See our assortment and the prices we ask.

Jugs, Water Sets, Tumblers, Salt and Peppers, Egg Cups, Molasses Jugs, Lamps, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Visit our BUTCHER SHOP and PROVISION Department.

Bring in your Produce we will buy it and pay the top market prices. If you have a fat beef hog, mutton or veal or hide for sale, keep us advised.

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

The Farmers' Store



Notice to Holders of Lien Notes and Hire Receipts

The attention of the public is directed to the amendments made last Session to the Ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales, whereby in order to preserve the rights contained in Lien Notes and Hire Receipts renewal statements have to be filed in accordance with the provisions of said amendments.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Clerk Executive Council.

An Ad. in the Advocate Pays

FOR SALE—A number of male and female Poland China Pigs, bred from best registered stock, for terms etc. apply to A. W. McDonald N34 18-17-24 Vulcan.

WANTED—To lease a half section improved farm. Would lease farm stock and full section if necessary. Apply to W. N. Henderson, Dinton P.O., Alberta.

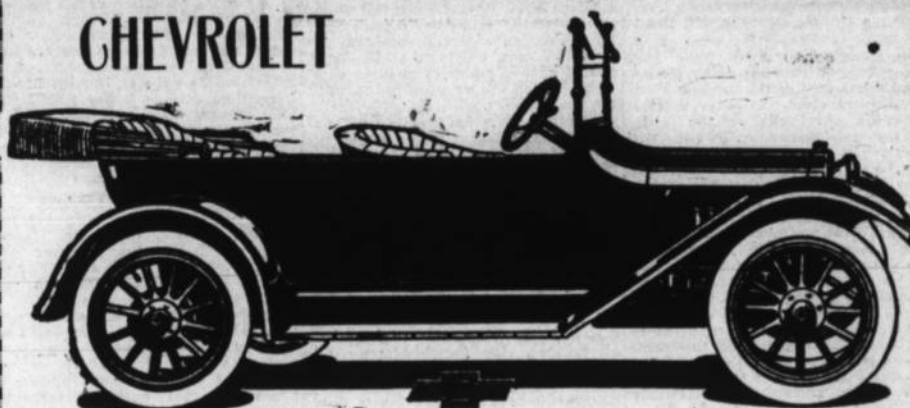
FOR SALE—1 McClary 6-hole range in perfect condition. Perfect baker. Snap \$35.00. Apply Advocate Office, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOUND—A roll of blankets, half a mile out of Vulcan, on the trail going north. Owner can have same by paying for this advt.

Vulcan Market Report

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Spring Wheat, No. 1 | 1.38 |
| " No. 2 | 1.35 |
| " No. 3 | 1.30 |
| Rejected No. 1 | 1.29 |
| " No. 2 | 1.24 |
| " No. 3 | 1.21 |
| Oats, No. 2 C.W. | .38 1/2 |
| " Extra No. 1 Feed | .34 1/2 |
| " No. 1 Feed | .32 1/2 |
| " No. 2 Feed | .31 1/2 |
| Barley, No. 3 | .52 |
| " No. 4 | .48 |
| Feed | .40 |
| Flax No. 1, N. W. | 1.65 |
| " No. 2 C. W. | 1.62 |
| " No. 3 C. W. | 1.41 |
| Rye | .75 |
| Eggs | .20 |
| Butter | .30 |
| Hogs | .08 1/2 |
| Dressed Hogs | .12 1/2 |

CHEVROLET



Here is the Average Man's Ideal Car--

The happy medium between the monster car that is purchased to impress people and the cramping conveyance used merely to get from place to place, irrespective of comfort.

Nothing mysterious about its wonderful success—just a commonsense car of proved capability.

More power with less weight, better performance with less running cost, smoother action with less need of attention.

By huge production, we are able to offer it at a price that fits any ordinary-sized income. Price will be advanced after August 20th, 1916.

Now Obtainable for \$755.00

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Owing to the large production, we are in a position to deliver cars the day order is placed. Over 42 Chevrolets were sold and delivered in the Vulcan district during the last four months.

R. D. STOWELL

Vulcan Agent

Frank Anderson,

Champion Agent